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Source is translation of ST interrogation

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Interrogation of Edward Albert Allen

Attached hereto is translation of ST interrogation

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TO : Chief, SCI

9 January 1945

FROM : Lt. Michaelis

SOURCE : Surveillance du Territoire

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Edouard Albert ALLIX

Born 21 October 1895 at Vendeuvre (Indre), son of Albert, and of Marguerite FORTIN, both deceased; residence 40 rue des Marais.

I am a widower, and have one son, Roger, aged 21, who is working in Germany after having been transported there. I have never been sentenced; I know how to read and write; I have my certificat d'etudes. I performed my military service as a volunteer with the 57th Artillery at Bourges. During the 1914-1918 war I received the rank of Marechal des Logis, was wounded once and gassed twice, and received the Croix de Guerre. On 1 September 1939 I was mobilized as a worker at the S.O.M.U.S. factory at St. Ouen where trucks and tanks were built. I was demobilized on 27 July 1940 at Perigueux.

After being demobilized I resumed my work as office employee with my former employers, M.M. LEVEILLIE & HABIT, 35 rue des Marais. I left then 15 April 1944 to work for my brother-in-law, M. MEY, 13 rue Alphonse de Houville, Paris 17e, as secretary. I was told that I was going to work in an insurance office. Actually this business hid his activity in the Milice - he was in charge of the Documentation Service for Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise. He also worked for the P.P.F. in Seine-et-Oise.

Prior to that time I had never taken any part in politics, but he brought pressure to bear on me to join the Milice. I agreed, since I had resigned from my other job and hoped to earn more money. I received 4500 francs a month. I never had an active part in this organization. I was never armed, never had a uniform. I considered the Milice an official police organization. My job was limited to filling the dossiers and the reports which MEY brought in. I had a private office with a typist, Mlle. CHREUX (phonetic), of French nationality but Russian origin. I knew that she had worked for a German service but I don't know what it was. She was engaged to a member of the Wehrmacht. I know she lived near the Tour-Eiffel (Metro station Duplex or la Motte-Piquet). She is tall and fair, light brown hair, boyish haircut, glasses; aged about 20. She left the Milice at the end of July to go to Normandy to help the wounded. I know that she had been the secretary of a man named BARSAC who preceded MEY at 5 rue de Chaillot. BARSAC was a rotund man, who didn't talk much; I knew him only for a couple of weeks. I learned that he had been discharged. I don't know what he did before my arrival. His description is as follows: 1m75, approximately; brown hair; average build; clean shaven; oval face.

After BARSAC left MEY set up his office. There was some talk of putting up an 'insurance' sign but this was never done. My office was next to MEY's, and thus I was able to see certain visitors, among whom the most regular came: Maurice ZELLER. There were also LESUDE, LECORD, LESKINA (especially for Seine-et-Marne), LESUS, LACROIX (especially for Seine-et-Oise), MEY was called LESKOU. All these persons were inspectors of the Milice. The names I have given you were genuine, but I do not know their real names, except for ZELLER and MEY. There was another called LESUDO (real name OSWALD) who was permanently at the administrative office in the rue Lepelletier. During the first few days I saw Georges KERNOT, who was recently condemned to death. I know he left us to join the special brigade of the Milice which arrested the assassins of Philippe KERNOT.

MEY telephoned frequently to MICHEL, MEISSNER and WERNER (two Germans, I believe). MEY telephoned MICHEL, but it was ZELLER who called him the Germans.

MEY received a certain SIMELE case of three letters. SIMELE wanted to see him alone, and they shut themselves up in the office. I do not know what they discussed. A black market affair at St. Germain-le-Grand. SIMELE came from the vicinity of Paris, that place.

That's all I am going to tell you concerning the case of SIMELE. I don't want to talk any more.

I am a widower, and have one son, Roger, aged 21, who is working in Germany after having been transported there. I have never been sentenced; I know how to read and write; I have my certificat d'etudes. I performed my military service as a volunteer with the 57th Artillery at Bourges. During the 1914-1918 war I received the rank of Marechal des Logis, was wounded once and gassed twice, and received the Croix de Guerre. On 1 September 1939 I was mobilized as a worker at the S.O.M.U.S. factory at St. Ouen where trucks and tanks were built. I was demobilized on 27 July 1940 at Perigueux.

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MAURICE complained about a Mme. COMBE, 23-rue de Chaillot, who was supposed to furnish him with important information, but who never gave him anything. I think she was playing a double game; she never worked and yet she received a lot of money. I think she gave MAURICE an 1872 revolver with seven or eight cartridges. That was the only weapon I ever saw in the office, and I threw it into the Canal St. Martin myself shortly after the liberation.

Everything I have told you concerns the rue de Chaillot. In the rue  
Alphonse de Merville the activity was considerably reduced because NEY's office  
was not nearby and the reports piled up without being typed. They were destroyed  
at the moment of the liberation. Their contents did not change. In my opinion NEY  
never gave the Milice any really important reports. I know nothing about the  
ones he furnished to the P.F.F.

When we moved to the rue de Neuville the inspectors left MEY, and only ZILLER remained. Two women came, LEFIL and LEDOUX. I never saw any visitors except for a man named CHARLES, who had also come to the rue de Chaillot. He may be described as follows: 1830, heavy, handsome, nonchalant type, dark brown hair, hair combed back, clean shaven, elegant. Each visit he was shut up with MEY.

In July 1944 there was an expedition composed of twenty Militiens and several Germans, to locate an arms depot of about five tons of arms belonging to patriots, and hidden in a forest near Paris. It failed.

They first went to Vittel, then Belfort. I had news of them around the 2 or 3 November, when M<sup>rs</sup>. HOGARTH, sister of M<sup>rs</sup>. MEY, came to see me. She first asked me for news of her sister, and when I told her I had none, she came back with her (M<sup>rs</sup>. MEY) ten minutes later. I think she wanted to be sure that I was alone before bringing her in.

Mrs. HOSATTE has frankly Communist ideas and I have often heard her argue with her sister, who admired the Germans. Nevertheless I never believed that she worked for them until she came back, and told us she was on a mission for them. I told her they would certainly love the war, but she replied that their world was still good and that they weren't thankful for it. She told us that she had accepted this mission believing that we were on the side of the British.

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and that she had a lot of people to see; she had not been able to find them because they had gone away or were in prison, like M. PEICHARD, co-secretary of the P.P.F., and Mrs. FLOUET, stenographer of REY, who was imprisoned at Arcachon. I remember that my sister-in-law was extremely angry with Mrs. FLOUET, who, according to her, had denounced 76 members of the P.P.F.

Mrs. REY told me that in order to accomplish her mission she was to meet with a person named LESQ, at EUREMARTRE 09-26 or 30-08. She was upset, not being able to find him because he was supposed to bring her some money from Germany. Under these conditions, she wanted to get away to the country to hide as soon as possible; she had an address in the Loiret which had been given her by a friend who used to be a wine dealer, and who lives in Neully at 15 rue de St-James. Once she stayed overnight at my place with a friend named MAURICE who worked for a coal merchant at 6 or 8 rue de Chaillet. In my presence, the two women they discussed was her lover, MAURICE. It was the second time I saw her, because, some time before, around August 20, she had come to bring me a suitcase full of machine guns which EXILIE had left at her place. I gave it to M. LAGARDERE, who worked at Alfortville.

MAURICE came back to the house with MAURICE's mother, but this was not the case. She wanted none of the son. Then I went to lunch with Mrs. REY at her home, and her presence but politics was not discussed and I think MAURICE was chiefly interested in seeing her lover again as soon as possible. The two women spent the afternoon at the home of MAURICE's mother.

When she was with me she was visited by KOREAN, who was returning from London. I was away at the time and came back only as he was leaving. It was the first time I had heard of him. He may be described as follows: about 1m70, quite slender, 32 to 35 years old, wore a blue overcoat and almost always carried a briefcase. His features were pleasant, quite prominent nose. I know nothing about him but he seemed to be opposed to the Milice. When he left Mrs. REY he said he was leaving for the Midi, and I think he mentioned Bordeaux. I recall KOREAN's sister-in-law if the "others" had passed through, and she replied that she had seen no one.

Mrs. REY went to the Loiret under her maiden name, Mrs. Françoise LECOEUR, 15 rue de Chaillet, Fay-aux-Loyes, chez Mrs. VASSEUR. She told me to let her know if anyone came to see her. As a matter of fact, a young girl came to see me on Friday, 8 December; she did not introduce herself, but said that she came from M. KOREAN, and wanted to see Mrs. REY. She said that she had come from Siegmaringen with two companions, all under the orders of LAGARDERE, who had asked REY to get them through the lines. She also told me that they came from a training camp. I told them to come back the following Thursday at 1830 and notified my sister-in-law.

My sister-in-law came back on the night of the 13th. The next day she went to the furrier, then to a coiffeur in the Avenue de l'Opéra where she picked up a reddish-brown wig which she had ordered when she came to Paris. She explained that this was to make her look younger. She wore it home the day she bought it. I believe she put it on again to go to the cinema the next day.

I should add that while she was in the country she had forbidden me to give her address to anyone, and I don't think even her sister knew it.

The young girl met up on time. My sister-in-law received her. I didn't notice any sign of recognition between them, but she was reassured by the fact that I had mentioned LAGARDERE and Siegmaringen. I did not follow the conversation but I did hear her say that the girls had left with only 5000 francs each. On her first visit the girl had told me Mrs. REY had some money for them. Although she told me otherwise, she gave them 7000 francs once when we went to see them at their hotel. They talked about Belfort and Siegmaringen. The girl told Mrs. REY that she and her friends were supposed to "feel out the ground for the establishment of an information service." In order to do that she was supposed to get in touch with certain people whom she could not find. She also spoke of the training center she had come from; and I learned it was under the direction of LAURA and CHARLIE (probably German), who gave the courses. REY, who was stationed nearby, also went there to lecture, but I don't know for what purpose. There were very few students there, but in addition to the young girls, Mrs. AGNELI and her daughter. I know nothing whatever about what they were taught.

They also talked about CHARLES, whom I have already mentioned, and a man named MICHEL who had gone to Italy with the AGNELI women. I recall that the girls were told to be back by December 25, and they said that REY and CHARLIE

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LED was told the rest. I do not know how much money Mme. NEY has left, but I know she still has some. When she and her husband left France they carried some away in a money belt.

On Sunday morning the 17th I met Mme. NEY's sister, Mme. ROSATTE, in the rue des Marais. She was coming to warn her sister that LEO had been to see her the preceding evening and that he was furious because he had not seen Mme. NEY. I did not hear the conversation which took place and which was very brief, but they left one right after the other and I did not see them again, although Mme. NEY was to come back to lunch. Later my sister-in-law had me make an appointment with M. LEGENDRE, gasogene manufacturer in the rue St. Antoine, in order to get a job.

While Mme. NEY and Mme. ROSATTE were together they spoke of the risks which might be involved if the Communists seized power. I also heard the names of FENICHAUD and Mme. AGNELI.

Monday or Tuesday of that week I went to see MARINETTE in the rue de Chaillot to find out if she had seen my sister-in-law, and she said that she had had lunch with her on Sunday, and had not seen her since.

I swear that I have told the whole truth. If I did not speak sooner it was for fear of reprisals either against myself or my son in the camp where he is working. I swear on my honor that this whole affair is contrary to my patriotic sentiments, and I was ashamed to admit to the three months I had spent in the Milice, whose activities I disapproved of. I am quite ready to give you every aid against them. It was obviously wrong not to declare what I knew to the police, but I can also tell you that while I was in the Milice I voluntarily disobeyed orders which were given me. My brother-in-law had ordered me to turn in the names of defaulting recruits and Communists who turned up in the reports I received. I later destroyed the dossiers, but unfortunately I acted without a witness and can give you no proof.

I frequently went to hear the English radio broadcast at the home of M. Andre BRIS, now living rue Douy-Deloupe at Montrouil. He has an office in the same town at 57 rue de Tillenont, with his brothers Marcel, Robert and Emile. I also listened to the British radio at the home of M. Louis DORE, 6 rue de Vincennes at Bagnollet. I also know the following Gaullists: Edouard SAILLOT, Paul LERAUDAT, Gustave CLERGET, Georges BLIN, Henriette PEYRONNET and her husband Lucien, who worked with me at the LEVILLÉ concern. I knew the following "refractaires": Guy PUYHARDI, 84 or 86 rue des Marais, now P.F.I. in Brittany; the PARCOT brothers, 11 rue St-Yves, Paris; MARCEL, salesman chez LEVILLÉ; and AUGUSTE, the chauffeur. I know the opinions of all these people and they will be glad to tell you that I did not denounce them.

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